

(2) Performance reports must contain, for each grant, brief information on the following:

(i) A comparison of actual accomplishments to the objectives established for the period. Where the output of the project can be quantified, a computation of the cost per unit of output may be required if that information will be useful.

(ii) The reasons for slippage if established objectives were not met.

(iii) Additional pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

(3) Grantees will not be required to submit more than the original and two copies of performance reports.

(4) Grantees must adhere to the standards in this section in prescribing performance reporting requirements for subgrantees.

(c) *Construction performance reports.* For the most part, on-site technical inspections and certified percentage-of-completion data are relied on heavily by Federal agencies to monitor progress under construction grants and subgrants. SSA will require additional formal performance reports only when considered necessary, and never more frequently than quarterly.

(d) *Significant developments.* Events may occur between the scheduled performance reporting dates that have significant impact upon the grant or subgrant supported activity. In such cases, the grantee must inform SSA as soon as the following types of conditions become known:

(1) Problems, delays, or adverse conditions which will materially impair the ability to meet the objective of the award. This disclosure must include a statement of the action taken, or contemplated, and any assistance needed to resolve the situation.

(2) Favorable developments that enable meeting time schedules and objectives sooner or at less cost than anticipated or producing more beneficial results than originally planned.

(e) *Site visits.* SSA may make site visits as warranted by program needs.

(f) *Waivers, extensions.* (1) SSA may waive any performance report required by this part if not needed.

(2) The grantee may waive any performance report from a subgrantee when not needed. The grantee may extend the due date for any performance report from a subgrantee if the grantee will still be able to meet its performance reporting obligations to the Federal agency.

**§ 437.41 Financial reporting.**

(a) *General.* (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2) and (5) of this section, grantees may use only the forms specified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section, and such supplementary or other forms as may from time to time be authorized by OMB, for:

(i) Submitting financial reports to SSA, or

(ii) Requesting advances or reimbursements when letters of credit are not used.

(2) Grantees need not use the forms prescribed in this section in dealing with their subgrantees. However, grantees may not impose more burdensome requirements on subgrantees.

(3) Grantees must follow all applicable standard and supplemental Federal agency instructions approved by OMB to the extent required under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 for use in connection with forms specified in paragraphs (b) through (e) of this section. SSA may issue substantive supplementary instructions only with the approval of OMB. SSA may shade out or instruct the grantee to disregard any line item that SSA finds unnecessary for its decisionmaking purposes.

(4) Grantees are not required to submit more than the original and two copies of forms required under this part.

(5) SSA may provide computer outputs to grantees to expedite or contribute to the accuracy of reporting. SSA may accept the required information from grantees in machine usable format or computer printouts instead of prescribed forms.

(6) SSA may waive any report required by this section if not needed.

(7) SSA may extend the due date of any financial report upon receiving a justified request from a grantee.

(b) *Financial Status Report—(1) Form.* Grantees must use Standard Form 269

or 269A, Financial Status Report, to report the status of funds for all non-construction grants and for construction grants when required in accordance with paragraph (e)(2)(iii) of this section.

(2) *Accounting basis.* Each grantee must report program outlays and program income on a cash or accrual basis as prescribed by SSA. If SSA requires accrual information and the grantee's accounting records are not normally kept on the accrual basis, the grantee will not be required to convert its accounting system but must develop such accrual information through and analysis of the documentation on hand.

(3) *Frequency.* SSA may prescribe the frequency of the report for each project or program. However, the report will not be required more frequently than quarterly. If SSA does not specify the frequency of the report, it must be submitted annually. A final report is required upon expiration or termination of grant support.

(4) *Due date.* When reports are required on a quarterly or semiannual basis, they are due 30 days after the reporting period. When required on an annual basis, they are due 90 days after the grant year. Final reports are due 90 days after the expiration or termination of grant support.

(c) *Federal Cash Transactions Report—*  
(1) *Form.* (i) For grants paid by letter or credit, Treasury check advances or electronic transfer of funds, the grantee must submit the Standard Form 272, Federal Cash Transactions Report, and when necessary, its continuation sheet, Standard Form 272a, unless the terms of the award exempt the grantee from this requirement.

(ii) These reports will be used by SSA to monitor cash advanced to grantees and to obtain disbursement or outlay information for each grant from grantees. The format of the report may be adapted as appropriate when reporting is to be accomplished with the assistance of automatic data processing equipment provided that the information to be submitted is not changed in substance.

(2) *Forecasts of Federal cash requirements.* Forecasts of Federal cash requirements may be required in the "Remarks" section of the report.

(3) *Cash in hands of subgrantees.* When considered necessary and feasible by SSA, grantees may be required to report the amount of cash advances in excess of three days' needs in the hands of their subgrantees or contractors and to provide short narrative explanations of actions taken by the grantee to reduce the excess balances.

(4) *Frequency and due date.* Grantees must submit the report no later than 15 working days following the end of each quarter. However, where an advance either by letter of credit or electronic transfer of funds is authorized at an annualized rate of one million dollars or more, SSA may require the report to be submitted within 15 working days following the end of each month.

(d) *Request for advance or reimbursement—*(1) *Advance payments.* Requests for Treasury check advance payments must be submitted on Standard Form 270, Request for Advance or Reimbursement. (This form may not be used for drawdowns under a letter of credit, electronic funds transfer or when Treasury check advance payments are made to the grantee automatically on a predetermined basis.)

(2) *Reimbursements.* Requests for reimbursement under nonconstruction grants must also be submitted on Standard Form 270. (For reimbursement requests under construction grants, see paragraph (e)(1) of this section.)

(3) The frequency for submitting payment requests is treated in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(e) *Outlay report and request for reimbursement for construction programs—*(1) *Grants that support construction activities paid by reimbursement method.* (i) Requests for reimbursement under construction grants must be submitted on Standard Form 271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs. SSA may, however, prescribe the Request for Advance or Reimbursement form, specified in paragraph (d) of this section, instead of this form.

(ii) The frequency for submitting reimbursement requests is discussed in paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(2) *Grants that support construction activities paid by letter of credit, electronic*

*funds transfer or Treasury check advance.* (i) When a construction grant is paid by letter of credit, electronic funds transfer or Treasury check advances, the grantee must report its outlays to SSA using Standard Form 271, Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs. SSA will provide any necessary special instruction. However, frequency and due date are governed by paragraphs (b)(3) and (4) of this section.

(ii) When a construction grant is paid by Treasury check advances based on periodic requests from the grantee, the advances must be requested on the form specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(iii) SSA may substitute the Financial Status Report specified in paragraph (b) of this section for the Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs.

(3) *Accounting basis.* The accounting basis for the Outlay Report and Request for Reimbursement for Construction Programs is governed by paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

**§ 437.42 Retention and access requirements for records.**

(a) *Applicability.* (1) This section applies to all financial and programmatic records, supporting documents, statistical records, and other records of grantees or subgrantees that are:

(i) Required to be maintained by the terms of this part, program regulations or the grant agreement, or

(ii) Otherwise reasonably considered as pertinent to program regulations or the grant agreement.

(2) This section does not apply to records maintained by contractors or subcontractors. For a requirement to place a provision concerning records in certain kinds of contracts, see § 437.36(i)(10).

(b) *Length of retention period.* (1) Except as otherwise provided, records must be retained for three years from the starting date specified in paragraph (c) of this section.

(2) If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit or other action involving the records has been started before the expiration of the 3-year period, the records must be retained until completion of the action and resolution of all

issues which arise from it, or until the end of the regular 3-year period, whichever is later.

(3) To avoid duplicate recordkeeping, SSA may make special arrangements with grantees and subgrantees to retain any records that are continuously needed for joint use. SSA will request transfer of records to its custody when it determines that the records possess long-term retention value. When the records are transferred to or maintained by SSA, the 3-year retention requirement is not applicable to the grantee or subgrantee.

(c) *Starting date of retention period.*—(1) *General.* When grant support is continued or renewed at annual or other intervals, the retention period for the records of each funding period starts on the day the grantee or subgrantee submits to SSA its single or last expenditure report for that period. However, if grant support is continued or renewed quarterly, the retention period for each year's records starts on the day the grantee submits its expenditure report for the last quarter of the Federal fiscal year. In all other cases, the retention period starts on the day the grantee submits its final expenditure report. If an expenditure report has been waived, the retention period starts on the day the report would have been due.

(2) *Real property and equipment records.* The retention period for real property and equipment records starts from the date of the disposition or replacement or transfer at the direction of SSA.

(3) *Records for income transactions after grant or subgrant support.* In some cases grantees must report income after the period of grant support. Where there is such a requirement, the retention period for the records pertaining to the earning of the income starts from the end of the grantee's fiscal year in which the income is earned.

(4) *Indirect cost rate proposals, cost allocations plans, etc.* This paragraph applies to the following types of documents, and their supporting records: Indirect cost rate computations or proposals, cost allocation plans, and any similar accounting computations of the rate at which a particular group of costs is chargeable (such as computer